

Kampala Claims

Tanzanian Force Invades Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Uganda said tonight that a force of 1,000 Tanzanians had invaded the country through the border with Kenya and clashed with Ugandan troops in a fourth town in an attempt to delay the evacuation of Asians by President Idi Amin.

A Ugandan spokesman said today that the force had taken 100 prisoners of war. He said the "mercenaries" were he invaders.

He said one of the main reasons for the attack was to disrupt the evacuation of Asians, the spokesman said.

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Sen. Idi Amin

airlift of British Asians to London, due to begin tonight, would go ahead as planned.

The first word of the invasion (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israeli Troops Leave Lebanon; Guerrillas Reject Beirut Curbs

Premier Later Denies Ultimatum Was Issued

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (UPI)—The Palestinian guerrilla leadership announced today that it was rejecting Lebanese Army demands that would restrict the movement of guerrillas in Lebanon. But a few hours later, Premier Saeb Salam denied that an ultimatum had been issued to the guerrillas.

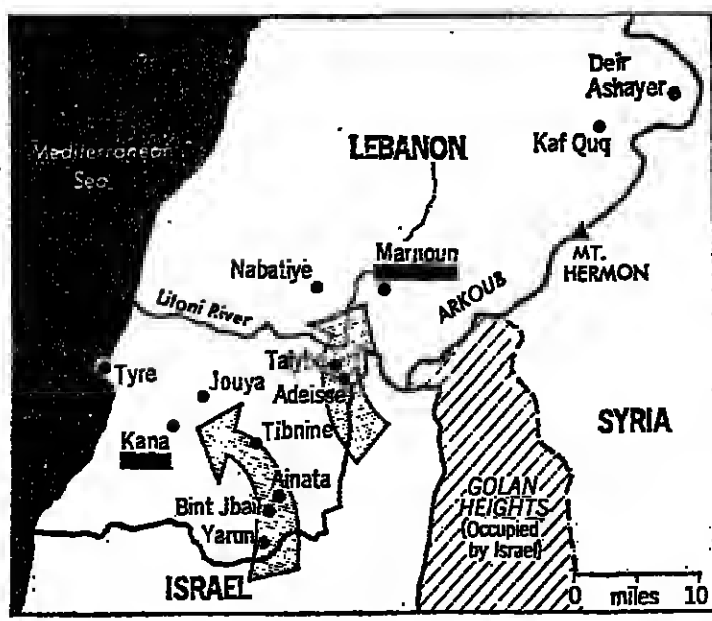
"I would like to affirm very clearly, dissipating climates created because of rumors and reports of an ultimatum by the Lebanese Army to our Palestinian brothers, that nothing of the sort has happened," Mr. Salam told newsmen.

"We should always maintain mutual understanding with our Palestinian brothers and safeguard their interests and noble objectives," he said.

It appeared probable, however, that even if the Lebanese Army had issued an ultimatum to the guerrillas, it had made some kind of overture to the Palestinians proposing that the regulations governing them be modified.

The Palestine News Agency, which speaks for the guerrilla groups, earlier today reported: "Since the Lebanese Army communiqué was in flat contradiction to the rulings of the Cairo agreement, it was rejected by the revolution."

The army communiqué demanded that the guerrillas move out of all Lebanese villages and banned their appearance in public places in uniforms and carrying their weapons, the agency said.



60 Terrorists Killed In 2-Day Operation

TEL AVIV, Sept. 17 (UPI)—All Israeli armored and mechanized infantry withdrew from southern Lebanon today, ending more than 27-hour mission against Arab guerrillas, the Israeli military command said.

It reported that 60 guerrillas had been killed and "several" captured. Lebanese soldiers also sustained casualties, the command said, putting Israeli losses at three soldiers killed and six wounded.

It said that 16 villages had been raided by three armored columns and that 100 bunkers and other guerrilla structures were destroyed. Two bridges across the Litani River and 10 guerrilla concentrations were hit by attacking planes, and the bridges were destroyed, the command said. Earlier it said that 130 houses were demolished.

Weapons of all types were captured, including Soviet-built rockets, mines and ammunition, Israel said.

In Beirut, an army spokesman said that Lebanese troops had harried the Israeli armored forces as they were withdrawing today. He added that the pullout had been slow because the Israelis had taken damaged equipment with them. "Our forces are still fighting the withdrawing enemy troops," he said.

[Official Lebanese casualty figures given as 61 dead, wounded or missing, including 17 soldiers and 8 civilians dead.]

The pullout brought the Israeli soldiers home in time for Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the year for Jews. The holiday began at sunset.

As the units began pulling out, Premier Golda Meir resolved in a holiday message that Israel would fight the guerrillas and those who help them.

"We are firmly resolved to fight terror and those who lend it a hand everywhere," she said. "Israel will know how to safeguard its citizens and people at any time."

The tanks and infantry troops riding in half-tracks crossed the 50-mile cease-fire line into Lebanon yesterday, accompanied by artillery and air support.

Called Biggest Strike

The strike was the biggest yet against guerrilla strongholds in Lebanon, the number of troops deployed and the area covered, military correspondents of Israeli newspapers said.

It also marked one of the biggest skirmishes with Lebanese Army units since the 1948 war. The command said four Lebanese tanks had been destroyed.

Two correspondents who accompanied the westernmost of the three armored columns said their units had encountered stiff resistance on the return to Israel from Jouya, the northernmost point of the column's advance, 12 miles from the frontier.

They said that the unit had been ambushed several times with small arms and bazookas but that none of the Israeli vehicles had been destroyed. Security rules prevent stating the size of the unit.

Refueling Stop

Half the vehicles, including half-tracks and jeeps, ran out of gasoline at one point and stopped at a gasoline station where the soldiers either bought or took gasoline and cold drinks from a station attendant, the correspondents said.

When the unit entered Jouya yesterday, the town appeared deserted. But halfway down the main street, the column was ambushed and "all hell broke loose," one correspondent said.

Two soldiers ran from one half-track, carrying explosives, and planted them against buildings. The explosions collapsed fire buildings.

The correspondents said the Israelis had chased the guerrillas wherever they spotted them. "The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Lebanese residents of border village wave white flags at Israeli tanks Saturday.

Wife, Mother at N. Vietnam Ceremony

U.S. POWs Released by Hanoi

Sept. 17 (AP)—An American mother joyfully clasped her 17-year-old son and a wife embraced her husband before television lights flashed here tonight.

The meetings occurred at a ceremony at which three American pilots who had been held over North Vietnam were released from their captivity.

Charles, 27, who had been in San Diego, Calif., for his wife through Vietnam and European television news and cameramen to her husband.

J. Norris Charles, dressed neatly in a new civilian suit, clasped her tightly.

Minnie Lee Gartley of Dunedin, Fla., who for the last four years had pickedet Congress and the White House for an end to the war and the release of her son, Lt. Markham Gartley, embraced him. "He's even better looking than I had remembered," she said.

Also released was Air Force Maj. Edward Elias, who, until yesterday, had expected his wife or his father to come and meet him. In a statement, Maj. Elias said: "I have been told that for various reasons they could not make it, but I will be seeing them soon."

Each of the pilots made a statement before the official release. They said that they had been fitted for new clothes and that they were in good health. They would stay in Hanoi until their return home later in the week.

The North Vietnamese press agency, VNA, reported in an English-language broadcast that all three men expressed gratitude "for their humane, polite and good treatment."

The agency added that an unidentified commander of the "camp of detention of U.S. pilots captured in North Vietnam" read along the release order.

It quoted Lt. Gartley as saying "in a moving voice":

"The news of my release came as a complete surprise to me. As long as this conflict continues, the sufferings of the Vietnamese people will continue and dissensions and unrest in the United States will continue and more American pilots will be killed and captured."

VNA said Lt. Gartley had promised that when he returns to the United States "he will make every effort to end this war and to get his fellow pilots released."

It was not announced when the men would leave Hanoi.

(In Hanoi, Peter Arnett of the Associated Press reported yesterday that the Americans who flew to the capital to escort home the airmen had taken to road-side bunkers and concrete basements during four air raid alerts in their first five hours in North Vietnam.)

Soon after the U.S. delegation entered the arrival lounge at the airport, a siren sounded and the party was hurriedly directed to an underground shelter. North Vietnamese cameramen filmed the Americans as they entered the shelter but did not photograph them inside.

(Only the Americans and a few Vietnamese went into the bunker. About 100 people remained outside under a tree. Mr. Arnett said he had stayed outside most of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

without amplification, that Vietnam "was discussed at some length" in his Sept. 10 to 14 talks in Moscow, but he repeated that "the ultimate solution" rests in the Paris negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger had two long discussions with President Nixon following his return to Washington late Friday night. He also talked with Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Limited Substance

Much of the limited substance of what Mr. Kissinger told newsmen yesterday was disclosed Thursday in a Moscow-Washington communiqué, although Mr. Kissinger said he spent about 21 hours with Mr. Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, and about three hours more with Mr. Gromyko.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

on Vietnam Peace Prospects

T, Troops, Trade Talks Progress Told by Kissinger

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Official adviser Henry A. Kissinger reported "major progress" on resolving differences on settling the Soviet Union's World War II lend-lease debt of \$3 billion, but he said the talks were "not very promising."

He said the Soviet Union was "not very promising" in its talks with the United States on reducing East-West Europe.

Kissinger also reported that "are good" for launch-second round of U.S.-Soviet talks. He said no sign that they will be by the Senate-passed last week on greater for the United States permanent offensive weapon.

No Optimism

parable optimism showed, however, on Mr. Kissinger's talks with the Soviet Union's general secretary, Brezhnev, or in Paris with North Vietnamese member Le Duc Tho.

He said the substance of these talks "What little he y about them indicated breakthrough has yet eved."

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Spain Is Weighing Extradition of 9 Croats

MADRID, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—A Spanish military judge today began interrogating nine Croatian extremists to decide if they should stand trial here for their role in the hijacking of a Scandinavian jet—or be sent back to Sweden.

The nine, who include the two convicted assassins of Yugoslavia's ambassador to Sweden and four other prisoners freed early yesterday as ransom for the plane's 77 passengers, landed at Madrid aboard the hijacked DC-9 yesterday and were taken into custody by Spanish police.

Swedish Premier Olof Palme said last night his government would seek the extradition of the nine, all members of the rightist Ustashi group opposed to President Tito and a federal Yugoslavia.

But a Spanish military judge handling the case here, Air Force Col. Sanchez Sanjuan, said there could be no decision on this until he had taken statements from the nine men.

Interrogation Begins

He summoned them from their cells at police headquarters—where they are being held under close guard—and through an interpreter began questioning them at the Air Ministry. He said the interrogation was likely to last at least until tomorrow.

The judge said he was first trying to establish whether the three Croatian hijackers and their six companions—four of whom were armed until they surrendered their pistols when they gave themselves up here—should be arraigned on criminal charges, including air piracy.

Government officials, including the Foreign Ministry, have to tackle the broader issues involv-

Egypt Attacks Israeli Thrust as Barbarism

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—Egypt today denounced Israel's attack on Lebanon as "barbaric" and accused the Israelis of using the Munich killing of Israeli sportsmen as an excuse to crush the Palestinian guerrillas.

An official government statement in Cairo also attacked the United States for helping Israeli aggression and called on all Arab states to reconsider their attitude toward Washington.

Failure of the Arab world to react adequately to the Israeli attack was criticized in the influential Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram today by its editor-in-chief, Mohammed Hassanein Helikal.

Mr. Helikal, a close friend of President Anwar Sadat, said in a front-page article that the Arab world hardly seemed to exist while Lebanon was "facing a hurricane of fire alone."

"I think not one of us could be proud of the picture of the Arab world yesterday," he said. "Egypt was following with great

Hijacked SAS Jet Landed at Madrid

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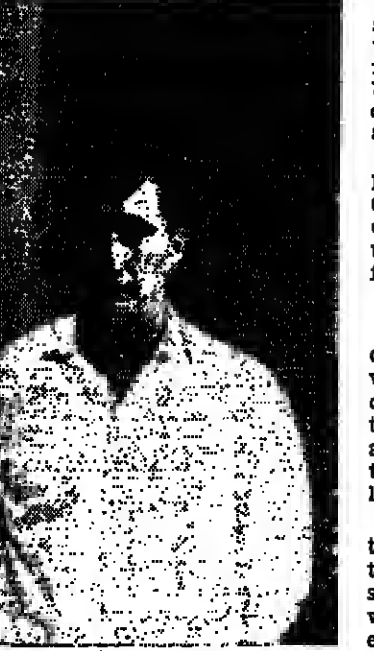
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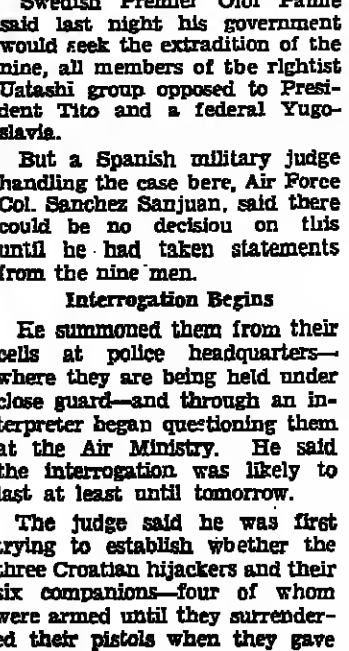
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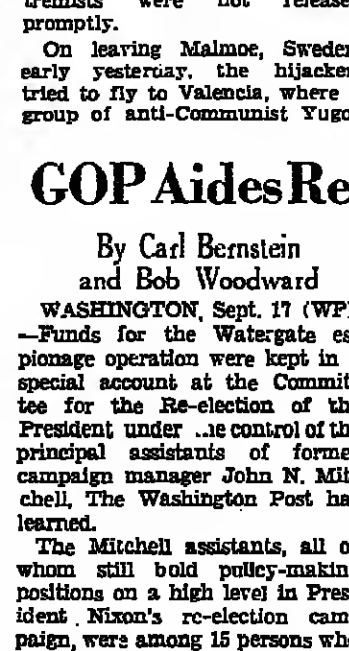
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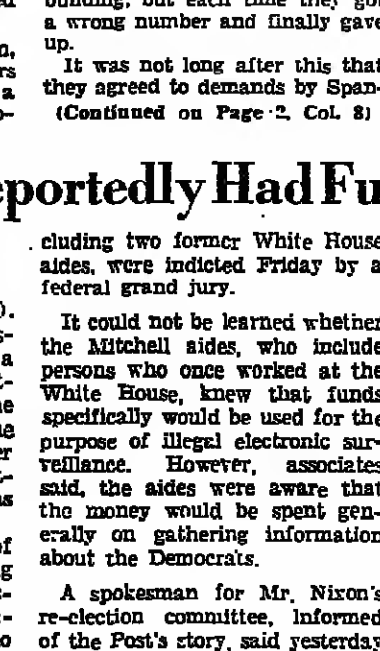
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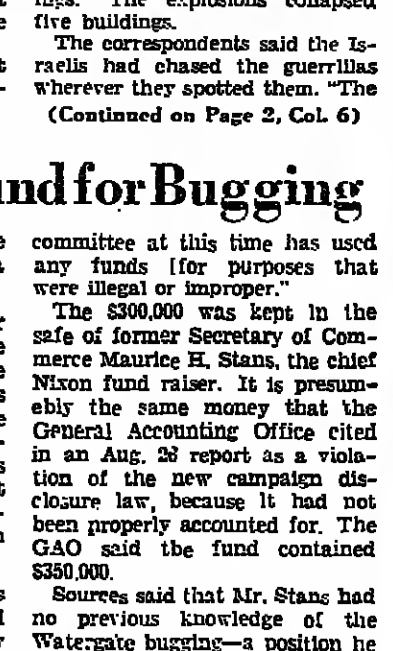
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GOP Aides Reportedly Had Fund for Bugging

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Funds for the Watergate espionage operation were kept in a special account at the Committee for the Re-election of the President under the control of the principal assistants of former campaign manager John N. Mitchell, The Washington Post has learned.

The Mitchell assistants, all of whom still hold policy-making positions on a high level in President Nixon's re-election campaign, were among 15 persons who had access to the secret fund of more than \$300,000 earmarked for sensitive political projects.

Included in those projects was the espionage against the Democrats, for which seven persons, in-

cluding two former White House aides, were indicted Friday by a federal grand jury.

It could not be learned whether the Mitchell aides, who include persons who once worked at the White House, knew that funds specifically would be used for the purpose of illegal electronic surveillance. However, associates said, the aides were aware that the money would be spent generally on gathering information about the Democrats.

A spokesman for Mr. Nixon's re-election committee, informed of the Post's story, said yesterday that "there have been and are cash funds in this committee used for various legitimate purposes such as reimbursement for expenditures or advances on travel. However, no one employed by this

committee at this time has used any funds (for purposes that were illegal or improper).

The \$300,000 was kept in the safe of former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, the chief Nixon fund raiser. It is presumably the same money that the General Accounting Office cited in an Aug. 23 report as a violation of the new campaign disclosure law, because it had not been properly accounted for. The GAO said the fund contained \$350,000.

Sources said that Mr. Stans had no previous knowledge of the Watergate bugging—a position he has taken in public on numerous occasions, although he has not answered reporters' questions directly.

Only one accounting of the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

'Serious Situation' Developing

Reds' Heaviest Artillery Moved South, Hits Vietnam Coast Post

SAIGON, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Communist forces who moved their heaviest artillery more than 50 miles deeper into South Vietnam than previously known launched major attacks on a district headquarters and surrounding outposts on the central coast, military spokesmen said today.

Military sources said "a serious situation" was developing in the Mo Duc-Duc Phin sector 310 miles northeast of Saigon in Quang Ngai Province.

In the air war, U.S. jets set fire to fuel, ammunition and

storage facilities in raids near Hanoi yesterday and shot down the 16th MIG of the war, but stayed away from the North Vietnamese capital itself, the U.S. command announced today.

Americans in Hanoi

A delegation of Americans is in Hanoi to escort home three U.S. airmen being released from prisoner of war camps. The closest planes came to Hanoi in the attacks was 16 miles, the command reported. Eight targets were hit, at points ranging from 16 miles southwest of Hanoi to 60 miles northwest, the U.S. announcement said.

The U.S. command also announced the loss of five American aircraft, two over South Vietnam, but said all 10 crewmen were rescued.

The U.S. command said an American Army sergeant was killed yesterday in a mortar barrage at Mo Duc and an Air Force reconnaissance plane was downed today one mile to the east. Both crewmen were rescued but one was wounded, spokesmen said.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said 113 Communist soldiers were slain yesterday in heavy fighting around the Ba To district headquarters 12 miles southwest of Mo Duc. Two government soldiers were killed and 14 wounded.

Barrage After Dark

After dark, a barrage of 70 rounds of artillery and rocket fire hit a ranger camp one mile to the southwest, wounding eight. Military sources said the 130-mm artillery pieces, with a range of 17 miles were being used in the region for the first time. They previously were used 50 to 75 miles to the northwest in the Que Son Valley.

Communist attackers reached the barbed wire perimeter at Mo Duc before being beaten back. An armored relief column pushing toward the town was stalled by heavy Communist fire today.

The threatened region is less than 15 miles south of the province capital of Quang Tri City and just above the border with Binh Dinh Province, considered the least pacified in South Vietnam.

South Vietnamese command spokesmen said that despite the onslaught of Typhoon Flossie, government forces yesterday killed at least 500 North Vietnamese troops in three clashes in and around the newly recaptured Citadel at Quang Tri City. Spokesmen said South Vietnamese marines lost 11 dead and 46 wounded in the fighting.

Hanoi 'Cites' Raid Damage

HONG KONG, Sept. 17 (AP).—North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry yesterday reported many economic installations destroyed or severely damaged when waves of U.S. bombers and fighter bombers hit Hanoi, the port city of Haiphong and other major North Vietnamese areas Thursday.

The report, broadcast by Radio Hanoi, also said "hundreds" of North Vietnamese were killed and wounded in what it termed "massive" air raids.



PRESIDENTIAL BRIEF—Dr. Henry Kissinger briefing President Nixon in the White House Saturday on the secret Paris peace talks and the trade negotiations in Moscow.

Kissinger Reports on Soviet Talks

(Continued from Page 1) about \$11 billion, on which the United States sought return of about \$800 million and the Soviet Union reportedly counter-offered about \$500 million. The major issue has been the terms and length of repayment.

He said similarly that there has been "very major progress" on terms for granting most-favored-nation trade status to the Soviet Union, and also progress on completing a maritime accord on shipping arrangements for expanded trade.

Mr. Kissinger said there was also "a satisfactory meeting of the minds" on extension of U.S. trade credits to the Soviet Union, and on joint development of natural resources in the Soviet Union by private American capital.

Unrest in Congress

The Nixon administration, however, is now facing a rising tide of warnings that Congress will block all the trade accords with the Soviet Union unless it abandons exit taxes of up to \$30,000 on Jews and others seeking to emigrate.

Mr. Kissinger, in answer to questions about the "Russian ransom" demand, said, "we raised this question in a number of ways."

He did not discuss the Soviet response, but the thrust of Mr. Kissinger's general comments on trade suggested to some listeners that he expected some compromise to be found on the Jewish question to permit the trade agreements to proceed.

On other European issues, Mr.

Czechoslovak Leaves Prague

PRAGUE, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—The Soviet minister of defense, Marshal Andrei Grechko, returned to Moscow yesterday, Czechoslovak News Agency reported. Marshal Grechko took part in the "Shield-72" Warsaw Pact maneuvers held on Czechoslovak territory which ended yesterday.

Kissinger indicated that the Soviet Union has proposed starting the troop limitation discussions next year after preliminary European security talks are under way. Mr. Kissinger said that his Moscow discussions of nuclear arms limitations gave him the hope "that the next round of SALT may move even faster than the first round of SALT." That

is the most optimistic projection that any U.S. official has made. Mr. Kissinger also indicated that President Nixon, after the Nov. 7 election, plans a trip to Western Europe to "resume most intense consultations with our European friends" on reinforcing the Atlantic alliance, which Mr. Kissinger called "the cornerstone of the whole structure of peace."

Hanoi Releases 3 U.S. POWs; Date of Departure Uncertain

(Continued from Page 1) time and had not seen any American planes.

Corn Wells, co-chairman of the U.S. anti-war committee that arranged the visit, said: "Washington probably is not deliberately antagonizing us. It's just that they plan bombing so far ahead it is difficult to stop it."

[AP sources in Saigon said that U.S. planes steered clear of Hanoi yesterday.]

In the broadcast heard in Tokyo, VNA said that the U.S. delegation to escort the prisoners home comprised Mrs. Wells, David Dellinger, the Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., Yale University chaplain Richard Falk, professor of international studies at Princeton, Lt. Charles's mother, Mrs. Minnie Lee Gentry, and Lt. Charles's wife, Olga.

Pilots Say Captors Treated Them Well

By Richard Dudman

OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
HANOI, Sept. 17.—The three American pilots said Friday night that they were in good health and had been consistently well treated.

In a half-hour interview, the three said that no conditions whatever had been placed on their release. The only formality was a requirement that they request the North Vietnamese government to release them, they said.

"It's been a no-sweat operation," said Lt. Gentry, a pilot from the carrier Constellation who was shot down and captured Aug. 17, 1969.

Lt. Charles, a pilot from the carrier Coral Sea who was shot down and captured Sept. 30, 1971, attributed his good health to daily exercises.

"I'm probably in better physical shape than I was before I got shot down," he said. "You can do any exercises you want. I do 30 push-ups, 40 side straddle hops and do about 200 paces running in place and do about 15 sit-ups and 20 knee bends every morning. That's my exercise program—just too much but it's enough to keep me in shape."

No Serious Illnesses

Maj. Elias, who was shot down April 30, 1972, said he too exercised regularly and had received prompt medical treatment for occasional minor flare-ups of diarrhea and ringworm. None of the three experienced serious illness while in captivity, they said.

They were informed Sept. 4 that they were to be released, two days after the government announced that it was releasing the three as a goodwill gesture.

The three men were interviewed in a downtown government office, where they arrived by Chinese-built truck from an undisclosed house in Hanoi where they have been living pending their release.

They spoke in firm and matter-of-fact tones. Their weight and general health appeared normal.

The men expressed pleasure at seeing another American. After the formal interview, based on questions that had been submitted to North Vietnamese authorities

for approval, the three prisoners chatted spontaneously for 10 minutes with this reporter. They wanted to know how the presidential contest stood at home and what had been happening in the Communist offensive in South Vietnam.

All three praised the North Vietnamese without qualification for the care and treatment given them during imprisonment. Lt. Gentry and Lt. Charles were captured immediately when they parachuted into rice paddies in the North Vietnamese countryside.

"The amazing thing was that the people were not hostile," Lt. Charles said. "It was like a movie almost, with people standing around when someone drops from the sky. They took me to a village and gave me some dry clothes, cigarettes and stuff like that."

Lt. Gentry said that he had observed the conditions of about 50 other American prisoners of war in his four years of captivity. "The health level is good considering the length of time and the conditions under which they're held here. They're just as healthy as I am," he said.

Maj. Elias said, "I lived with a group with six other men. They're all with the exception of physical injuries they had from their shoot-down or their election—they're all in as good shape as I am physically."

"We've thrown away food because we couldn't eat it—there was too much of it—more than enough food. In my group we all had more than adequate clothing. We had plenty of blankets. Our living conditions were good."

Israel to Investigate Security at Olympics

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir has appointed a three-man inquiry commission to probe the security measures mounted for the Israeli Olympic team, her office said today.

The commission, headed by former Police Commissioner Pinhas Ruppel, is to submit its findings by Sept. 25.

Mrs. Meir appointed the commission following reports Israel had been warned against a possible Arab guerrilla attack on its sportsmen but failed to take preventive action.

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Israeli Army Pulls Out of Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1) Israeli army pulled out of Lebanon today, ending a 10-day occupation of the country. The army had been ordered to leave by the Israeli government after a series of attacks on its positions.

Orders Against Leaving
They said the soldiers received orders during preparations for the mission not to fire at civilians and not to loot.

On the road to and from targets, some villagers waved to the soldiers, while others watched them anxiously or ignored them. One field worker shouted "Shalom" at a passing unit, the correspondent said.

The last armed incursion into Lebanon before this weekend began Feb. 26 and lasted for three days. At least 24 guerrillas were killed.

The new drive followed by little more than 24 hours the killing of two Israeli soldiers by infiltrating Arab guerrillas Thursday.

Objective Defined
An Israeli official said it had not been Israel's purpose to seize ground and hold it. "We had the terrorists in mind, but the Lebanese Army decided to put up a show, a stronger show than up till now."

The military command said earlier that "the clash between the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese guerrillas was a tactical action and not a strategic one."

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Lebanon did not participate in the 1967 Middle East war and it fought only minor skirmishes with the Israelis during the 1948 war. Clashes since then have been rare and small-scale.

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Obituaries

Adm. Hewitt, 85, Led U.S. Navy in World War II Invasions

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Sept. 17 (NYT).—Adm. E. Kent Hewitt, 85, one of the last surviving naval leaders of World War II, died Friday in a hospital here. He retired from the Navy in 1949 after 46 years of service.

Adm. Hewitt commanded the naval arm in the invasion of North Africa in November, 1942. He transported 35,000 soldiers, 35,000 sailors and 100 ships from Norfolk to Africa through 3,000 miles of submarine-filled waters.

Seven months later, he commanded the operation at Sicily, where he landed more than 100,000 troops from 1,350 ships.

On Sept. 9, 1945, Adm. Hewitt commanded naval forces attacking near Salerno. His major operation was the invasion of southern France in mid-August of 1944. The operation involved

400,000 men and 974 ships and smaller craft in a highly complicated procedure that covered much of the Mediterranean.

He was born in Hackensack, N.J., Feb. 11, 1887. He graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., with the class of 1907.

During World War I, he commanded a destroyer patrolling for submarines and mines and escorting convoys of troops and supplies.

Subsequently, he returned to the academy as an instructor in mathematics and served as its head from 1933 to 1936.

Later, he was named commanding officer of the Naval Ammunition Depot at Puget Sound in Washington. After the war, in 1945, Adm. Hewitt helped investigate the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Lord Parker

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Lord Parker of Waddington, 73, a former Lord Chief Justice who was decried as a reactionary by liberal reformers and praised as a humanitarian by some prisoners, died Friday.

Lord Parker, who retired in 1971 after 12 years as England's senior judge, was known for controversial public statements on the need for tough treatment of hardened criminals. Among other steps, he advocated corporal punishment, long sentences and payment by criminals of compensation to their victims.

Men he sentenced often held him in high regard. In 1968, two prisoners presented him with an oil portrait they had painted of him, they said, in recognition of his kindnesses to their families.

The prisoners said: "There are dozens of other prisoners who have had the same. Lord Parker is a very humane man."

Asgeir Asgeirsson

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 17 (AP).—A former president of Iceland, Asgeir Asgeirsson, 78, died Friday. He was elected president in 1952 and served for four terms, 16 years.

Before he became President, Mr. Asgeirsson was a prominent politician and member of parliament for 29 years. He was minister of finance and premier from 1932 to 1934 and president of parliament in 1931.

Louise A. Boyd

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Sept. 17 (UPI).—Funeral services will be held tomorrow for Louise A. Boyd, 84, a society hostess who became a polar explorer in the 1930s. She died in San Francisco on Thursday.

She took her first trip to the Arctic in 1926 aboard the icebreaker *Hobby* and made eight expeditions in all.

In 1927 she became the first woman to set foot on Franz Josef Land in the Arctic. The Danish government named a section of Greenland "Miss Boyd Land" in her honor.

An expert photographer and surveyor, she was chief adviser to the War Department during World War II on the terrain of Greenland and the Spitzbergen Islands.

Vittorio Dellavalle

ROME, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Vittorio Dellavalle, 52, long an Italian television and newsreel cameraman, died yesterday.

Mr. Dellavalle joined United Press International about 10 years ago but was a noted newsreel cameraman long before.

Swiss Guards Get A New Commander

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 17 (AP).—Pope Paul VI has named Lt. Col. Franz Pfytter von Althausen of Lucerne, as the new commanding officer of the Swiss Guard—the picturesque Vatican military unit.

Col. von Althausen, 51, is the 12th member in his family to head the 450-year-old corps. He succeeded Col. Robert Nussli, who retired after 15 years of service. The number of Swiss Guards was brought up to 70 last May after shrinking to an all-time low of 51.

Shipping Service To Link Chinese, Canadian Ports

TORONTO, Sept. 17 (NYT).—China will begin its first regular shipping service to North America next year.

Joseph Carton, president of March Shipping Ltd., Montreal, has disclosed Chinese plans to link Canton, Shanghai and Montreal with regular scheduled freight service. It will be one of China's few scheduled services outside of Communist countries.

The Soviet Union, Poland, Cuba, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia already operate regular services to Canadian ports on the St. Lawrence River and now dominate what little is left of Montreal's once booming ocean passenger trade.

Mr. Carton's company will represent the China State Shipping Corp. here. He started negotiations for the service shortly after Canada recognized the Peking government in late 1970.

Snow in Swiss Alps

SION, Switzerland, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Snowplows were out on the roads of this southwestern Swiss canton today as the country felt the first icy blast of approaching winter. Motorists had to use snow-chains on Alpine passes such as the Furka, Grimsel and Nufenen.



Pope Paul VI (center) waving to crowd on Saturday as Venetian gondolas escort him to St. Mark's Square.

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Closed today in observance of Yom Kippur.

Heavy Security Precautions Taken

Pope Pleads for Church Unity on Visit to Northern Italy

By Paul Hofmann

UDINE, Italy, Sept. 17 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI, addressing a huge crowd attending the Italian National Eucharistic Congress in this city near Yugoslav frontier last night, made an impassioned plea for worldwide unity of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Pope warned local churches that they would face "a sad fate indeed" if they were to yield "to the temptation of separatism" of self-sufficiency and eventual schism.

The Pontiff, flanked by 16 cardinals and more than 100 bishops, was clearly understood to be alluding to criticisms of Vatican doctrinal decisions and policies by the liberal sector in the Dutch Roman Catholic Church and to other groups of disoriented and restless Roman Catholics in various parts of the world.

Pope Paul gave his homily during mass in Udine's vast First of May Square. He arrived here in a helicopter from Venice and the last leg of his first major trip

outside Rome since his 10,000-mile journey to Asia, Australia and Oceania 22 months ago.

Italian government authorities, fearing possible terrorist attacks, had concentrated 5,000 army soldiers in Udine, closing the city center to all vehicular traffic.

Uniformed and plainclothes men from police organizations throughout northern Italy also had been moved into Udine.

Security precautions were tightened after some graffiti had appeared on housewalls earlier this week reading "Fewer Nuns and

More Fedayeen!" Leftist extremists and anarchists were believed to have spread such slogans.

The official Italian Communist party, instead, had issued a statement respectfully welcoming Pope Paul to Udine.

Police officers estimated the crowd attending outdoor mass at between 100,000 and 130,000. The organizers asserted that a quarter of a million people had been in the square. Hundreds of priests distributed communion to several thousand worshippers during mass.

The Pope personally gave communion to 50 children and administered confirmation to 100 more.

Threat to Venice

Earlier yesterday, during a five-hour visit to Venice, Pope Paul told its inhabitants that he knew how seriously their city was "threatened in its physical stability" and warned that "Venice city of ideal beauty, must never be corroded by manifestations of aesthetic and moral decadence."

The first pontiff to visit the lagoon city in 172 years, Pope Paul was understood to be alluding to art and films shown earlier this summer during Venice's Biennale exhibition and film festival.

The Pope addressed the people of Venice in St. Mark's Square two hours after arriving by train from Rome and making color entry into the city by motor launch and gondola.

In his speech, Pope Paul predicted Venice as "one of the cities in the history of civilization" and, referring to air pollution and other environmental threats, exclaimed "Venice must live."

Waters Subside

After high winds, downpour and what looked like the beginning of Venice's dreaded "high water" (acqua alta), emergency units late Friday night, the weather was calm today and the water came out just as the papal jetliner was circling over the city.

Pope Paul had left his summer residence at Castelgandolfo in the hills south of Rome shortly after 7 a.m. and boarded the airline at Ciampino airport on Rome's southern outskirts for the 45-minute flight to Venice.

The Pope, accompanied by a dozen Vatican prelates, alighted at Marco Polo Airport on the mainland on the edge of Venice lagoon. The papal party was taken by a municipal motor launch to city hall, near St. Mark's, and along the Grand Canal to the domed Madonna della Salute Church.

All of Venice's churchbells pealing and ships at anchor in the lagoon greeted the Pope with the sound of their strains and of water.

Frenchman Is Freed In U.S. in Drug Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (UPI).—A French national sentenced four years ago to eight years in prison for smuggling heroin was ordered released from prison Friday on the grounds that he was not aware he was carrying narcotics.

Jean-Marc Montoya, 35, Paris, was retried before Judge Morris E. Lasker and pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to smuggle watches into New York from Geneva.

Judge Lasker, who convicted and sentenced Montoya four years ago, resented him the time he has already served in prison. He said throughout his trial he thought he was smuggling watches as a way of paying off a debt to a French shark.

3 Men Held, Motive Not Clear

Bomb Found on Venezuela Jet From Beirut

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 17 (AP).—A time bomb was found on a Venezuelan jetliner and disarmed today after an emergency landing on Cyprus prompted by an anonymous telephone warning.

Eighty-six passengers and 11 crew members hurriedly left the plane by sliding down escape chutes.

Police said the bomb, a plastic package with a timer, was found in a rear toilet. The bomb was later exploded harmlessly.

The plane, a Venezuelan Airlines DC-8, was on a flight from Beirut to Rome, Madrid and Caracas. Nicosia airport officials said the bomb was timed to go off as the plane was approaching Rome.

The plane was 20 minutes out of Beirut when its captain was informed by Beirut airport that it had received an anonymous telephone call about the bomb.

Lebanese police arrested three men in Beirut in connection with the incident. They were identified as Dr. Atif Harkous, Hussein Harkous and Andan Harkous. All were believed to be Lebanese and Hussein was reported to be the doctor's brother. Adnan his cousin.

Atif was scheduled to fly on the plane but decided not to at the last minute. Later authorities received a tip that a bomb was aboard the plane. Informants said police believe Hussein made the telephone call from Adnan's shop in Beirut.

The motive for the planned bombing was unclear, the informants said.

Middle East Explosion

MANILA, Sept. 17 (UPI).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos ordered stricter security at Manila's international and domestic airports today following a midair explosion which forced a domestic airliner with 42 persons aboard to "make an emergency landing in the central Philippines."

The explosion ripped a four-by-two-foot hole in the cargo compartment of an Air Manila Fokker Friendship transport and bent one of the two propellers.

The plane, on route from Manila to Tigan City on the north coast of Mindanao, managed to reach Roxas City, 250 miles southeast of Manila, where the pilot made a forced landing. There were no injuries.

Saboteurs, suspected by the military to be urban guerrillas of the Maoist New People's Army, have been bombing private and public buildings and utility installations in recent days. The 14th sabotage-bombing in two months occurred in downtown Manila Friday night, damaging a gasoline station but causing no casualties.

Despite Aid, Growth

Poverty Rising, Not Falling, According to the World Bank

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT).—Despite billions of dollars of foreign aid and "impressive" economic growth in the poor countries, "it is probably true that the world's burden of poverty is increasing rather than declining," the World Bank reported today.

In its annual report, the bank, formally known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, emphasized repeatedly that there is great diversity in results among the poor countries, and among groups of people within them, but it said "as a generalization" that poverty is probably increasing.

The bank, the largest single dispenser of aid to the poor countries with \$3 billion of development loans last year, said: "This is in part, but by no means wholly, attributable to the continued rapid rate of population growth which dilutes the benefits of development. Aggregate statistics (on economic growth) conceal the gravity of the underlying economic and social problems which are typified by severely skewed income distribution, excessive levels of unemployment, high rates of infant mortality, low rates of literacy, serious malnutrition and widespread ill health."

The Grim Realities

Behind the average statistics, the annual report said, "the grim realities of how life at the lower end of the scale is lived by the poorest among nations and the poorest within nations."

While taking pride in the bank's major role in the effort to help economic development of the poor countries—a doubling of its loans since the period 1964-65—the report said "it is clear" that the bank's loans "can play only a marginal, though critical, role in providing the capital resources required for development."

The annual report was issued in advance of the annual meeting of the bank and the international monetary fund, next week. It contained, as always,

a full account of the bank's own financial results, which disclosed a rising volume of loans and a profit of \$183 million in the fiscal year ended last June 30.

U.S. Move Approved

The report made these other points:

- "Soft" zero-interest loans amounting to \$212.5 million to nine countries have been approved but not formally signed pending the long-delayed United States contribution to the international development association, the bank's easy-loan subsidiary.

- The effect on the poor countries of the major change last December in the exchange rates of the dollar and other major currencies turns out to be complicated and ambiguous, with no clear-cut conclusion possible on whether the poor countries as a group were helped or harmed.

- The debt, the annual debt service of the poor countries continues to mount, and the debt service apparently is accelerating. However, the majority of the less-developed countries "should be able to avoid debt difficulties."

The report was not despairing. It said "progress toward development has been made" and added:

"It is clear that generalizations about developing countries—their prospects or capacity for growth, their potential for expanding trade, or their ability to carry debt—are hazardous."

Each country is unique, with its own particular set of problems and possibilities, both internal and in relation to the world abroad."

Greek Island Shaken

ORFALONIA, Greece, Sept. 17 (AP).—An earthquake today shook this island off Greece's northwestern coast, damaging scores of homes and injuring one person, police reported. In the village of Ixouri, 40 homes reportedly were destroyed.

دكان من الاصل

er Is Also Slain

Protestant Killed in Battle with North Ireland Police

AST, Sept. 17 (UPI)—A wounded, a British soldier and a British soldier's wife were killed today in a battle between Protestant and Catholic forces in the north of Ireland.

in Arrests 66 Subversives in Sikes at Vigo

Spain, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Sixty-six subversives have been arrested today in a strike against the Franco regime in the northern town of Vigo.

Large Collapses; Listed Dead

LA, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—An 18th-century bridge in the city of Naga, in the Philippines, collapsed today, killing 14 people.

Davis in Bulgaria

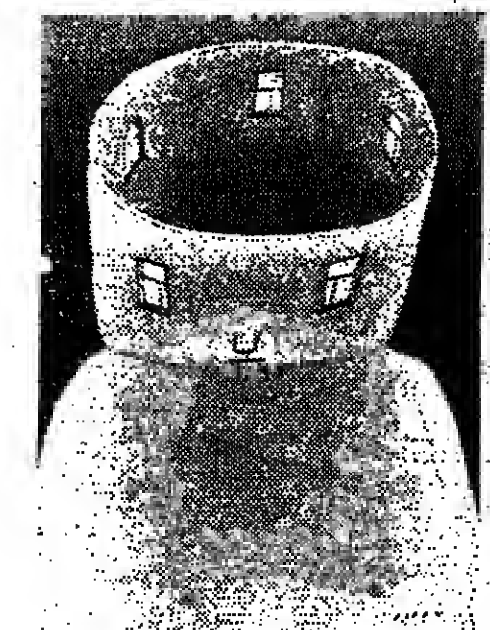
LA, Sept. 17 (UPI)—American Communist Angela Davis is in Sofia today, according to a Bulgarian official.

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C.N.I.T. Hall, La Défense, Paris.



A JAPANESE CUSTOM—Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath removes his shoes before entering 300-year-old Toshogu Shrine in Nikko yesterday; he then had some difficulty getting into pair of undersized slippers.

Heath, on Visit to Japan, Goes Sightseeing Before Meetings

TOKYO, Sept. 17 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain arrived here yesterday for discussions, starting tomorrow, with Premier Kakuei Tanaka on Japan's new China policy, trade issues, monetary reform and a prospective visit to Japan by Queen Elizabeth II.

Mr. Heath spent today sightseeing in the resort area around Nikko, north of Tokyo.

He had a box lunch and beer aboard the train that carried him to Nikko, took tea Japanese style while visiting a 300-year-old shrine and then returned for a dinner given by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira in a restaurant in Tokyo's huge fish market.

Tomorrow and Tuesday, his itinerary calls for him to see Mr. Tanaka, Foreign Minister Ohira and Japanese and British businessmen and to be received by Emperor Hirohito.

Mr. Heath is the first British prime minister to visit Japan while in office, an event that many politically aware Japanese regard as further recognition of their country's enhanced international political and economic status.

Britain and Western Europe are becoming increasingly important to Japan economically as resistance to Japanese exports to the United States continues to rise. The Nixon administration has encouraged the Japanese to divert some of those exports to the European Economic Community, which Britain is to join next year.

Like Nixon Talks
The topics of conversation between Mr. Heath and the Japanese leaders appear to be much the same as those between President Nixon and Mr. Tanaka in Hawaii two weeks ago.

The premier is expected to explain his plans for going to China later this month or in October to establish diplomatic relations, which will undoubtedly result in a break in relations between Japan and the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan.

Mr. Heath, whose country was among the first to recognize Peking 22 years ago, was reportedly not concerned about that, in contrast to the reservations expressed by Mr. Nixon in Hawaii.

Protest in Taipei
TAIPEI, Sept. 17 (NYT)—Student demonstrators protesting

Britain Accepts Cod Talks Offer

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Britain yesterday accepted a West German invitation to take part with Iceland in peace talks on the cod war.

The negotiations will take place in Bonn Sept. 22 and 23 if Iceland agrees.

Hopes of an end to the fishing dispute that has had British trawlers and Icelandic gunboats at loggerheads for two weeks rose slightly when Iceland's ambassador in London told newsmen that he felt that Reykjavik would accept the invitation.

But the envoy, the Niels Sigurdsson, added: "I don't think our government will budge from their position over the 50-mile limit."

U.S. Airlines Get Screening Devices

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—A \$2.7-million purchase of 1,000 walkthrough passenger-screening devices and 1,200 hand-held units for added airport security was announced yesterday by the Department of Transportation.

Environment Threat Is Seen In U.S. Parks While System Said To Fail Urbanites

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI)—U.S. National parks have become so littered with people, cars and commercialism that they pose a threat to the environment.

At the same time, a study done at White House Forest said that 20 million acres that make up the 37 national parks are so far from cities that they fail to serve the four out of five Americans who are city dwellers.

To meet the needs of an urban society, the study recommended that the federal government purchase land on the edge of cities for national parks.

Urging that a "buy back America" program start at once, the Conservation Foundation study said the United States could finance such a campaign with taxes from land sales and a excise tax on trailers, campers and boats, which would realize almost \$2 billion a year.

"Delays lead to exorbitant land prices and sometimes to land uses inimical to the future park," the study said. "This problem is most acute in and near metropolitan areas."

In view of soaring land costs, the study urged that park land acquisitions already authorized be completed by 1976.

The study said that even with rising land values it would take only \$5 billion to buy and develop parks for the 80 million people living in and around the 33 largest U.S. cities.

"This price is not out of line with the urgent need to create recreational opportunities for that segment of the American public least served today by the national parks," the study said.

The study had nothing but criticism for the way wilderness parks have become cluttered with people and cars.

The study recommended that the parks be closed to automobiles and that concessionaires be forced off park grounds. It urged these steps be taken as soon as possible in Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite Valley and on the south rim of the Grand Canyon where overcrowding has become a way of life.

But 15 Nations Make 'Some Progress' Parley Sidesteps Tough Hijack Pact

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI)—A special international conference ended two weeks of meetings Friday without agreeing to a tough anti-hijacking treaty.

The treaty, pushed by the United States and Canada, would establish steps for taking joint action—such as the suspension of air service—against countries that aid hijackers or saboteurs.

Negotiators for 15 countries, constituting a special subcommittee of the International Civil Aviation Organization, did agree on preliminary procedures to determine whether a country had aided a hijacker or saboteur.

The group voted to refer the matter to the organization's legal committee which could lead to the drafting of a final treaty and the summoning of an international conference to consider the proposal.

"It's an uphill fight all the way," Charles Brower, chief of the U.S. delegation, said. In the two years since Washington proposed the treaty in 1970, he added, "we got absolutely nowhere. In two weeks, we've finally got somewhere."

Nevertheless, he estimated that it would be at least a year before the diplomatic conference could be called. And then, even if the conference adopts the treaty, individual countries would have to ratify it before it could go into effect. That could take another year, he said.

The Airline Pilots Association, meanwhile, said that "some progress" had been made at the meetings, but was highly critical of the pace. "Rather than demonstrating a firm commitment that the international community will not tolerate such crimes, most of the delegates chose again to pass the buck," the pilots' group said in a statement.

Both the Soviet Union and France strongly opposed the treaty. The Soviet Union argued that collective action against any country should be taken only by the United Nations Security Council—where, as a U.S. official noted privately, "they have a veto."

Legal Grounds Cited
France argued against the treaty on legal grounds, but many U.S. observers have attributed the resistance to France's ties with many Arab countries, which have opposed the anti-hijacking treaty.

The conference forwarded a specific proposal on sanctions to the full legal committee. Backed by the United States, Canada, Britain and the Netherlands, the proposal calls for automatic suspension of a country's rights to fly into or over other countries.

The conference reported this draft by a 9-4 vote. The Soviet Union, Egypt, Chile and Tanzania voted against the proposal; France and Spain abstained.

However, the draft takes no position on several key issues. Specifically, it leaves open the question whether stiffer sanctions—the suspension of all air service into a country—can be taken against countries that do not sign the treaty.

There are already treaties that require signatory nations to either extradite or prosecute anyone connected with a hijacking or sabotage incident. The treaties do not provide any penalties against countries that fail to meet the requirements.

Mr. Rotblat and other participants reported that the Pugwash scientists advanced this broad argument:

Civil nuclear power stations, like the fast-breeder experimental reactor at Dounreay, Scotland, could become targets for saboteurs, criminals or political fanatics. These reactors produce more plutonium than they consume.

Soon they are going into commercial production and more and more countries will be using them.

For a small country to obtain enough plutonium for a nuclear bomb it would need to divert only 1 percent of a fast breeder's annual output.

A-Armed Terrorists, Thugs A Possibility, Say Scientists

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Mafia or Arab terrorists holding the world for ransom with their own nuclear bombs?

A warning to world governments of just such a threat has come from 230 leading scientists representing 45 countries of East and West, meeting at the 22d Pugwash Conference. They ended six-day talks in Oxford last week.

A physicist who worked on the American atomic bomb before Hiroshima put into plain terms the conference recommendations.

"As more countries go nuclear there will be greater chances of people or groups accumulating, by hijacking or stealing, enough plutonium to develop their own atomic capacity," Prof. Joseph Rotblat said in an interview.

"Then they can hold the world to ransom or capture it."

Mr. Rotblat, 63, is secretary-general of the Pugwash Conference which brings leading world scientists together to swap ideas about how best to make life safer in the nuclear age. He heads the physics faculty in the medical school at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London.

"Scientists from various countries including the United States presented papers suggesting that some sort of Mafia-type organizations could develop their own atomic capacity," Mr. Rotblat said. "It was during discussion of this that the blackmail factor emerged."

The Pugwash scientists want a new world body to deal with the peril.

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to make your people be fully in command. We have these teams everywhere. And we have got an open-door policy for our alumni. Whenever they feel they have to go a step further in mastering data processing, because your needs are increasing, they are welcome to all we know. Everywhere.



Honeywell Bull

Sigma Needham

Pawns in the Game

When the family representatives of two American prisoners of war arrived in Hanoi (along with assorted American opponents of the war and, surprisingly, some members of the press) they were all predictably hustled off to an air-shelter—predictably, because that was the purpose of the visit from North Vietnam's point of view.

There was no raid. The Pentagon and the White House may have some strange ideas about the efficacy of bombing, but they are not such fools as to drop high explosives on this particular group—or anywhere in their vicinity. For, like Hanoi, Washington has been using the prisoners of war as pawns in a chess game played with Fischer-like psychological ruthlessness on both sides.

No one can blame the relatives of freed prisoners for being happy over the release of those they love, or showing gratitude to those who released, or helped to release them. So far as they are concerned, it probably makes little difference whether the North Vietnamese are making propaganda profit of a gesture, which does little toward solving the basic issues of the conflict, and which really stems from Hanoi's refusal to abide by international rules concerning prisoners of war. Nor are they, probably, particularly impressed by Washington's disparaging comments on the scope of the gesture as compared with the totality of prisoners remaining in North Vietnamese hands. For them—and for most of their countrymen—the simple fact is that three men, who might have been killed in the fighting, as were so many thousand young Americans, or who might have been held in

limbo, as so many hundreds still are, will be freed to return home.

For the North Vietnamese, the release of three men costs little and can possibly bring large dividends when the party returns to the United States to tell of cowering in shelters while American planes, however mythical, ranged overhead. It may even convince some that the acceptance of Hanoi's terms might mean the instant release of the rest of the prisoners.

This has been one of the chief sources of political argument in the United States: Must this country keep up its intervention to secure freedom for the captives, or is an end to that intervention the only means of doing so? If the United States were firmly accepting the idea that prisoners of war are only one of the items of human cost in a war that has killed so many and destroyed so much, this could hardly be the case. But since the judgment of the nation is that the war itself was at best a mistake and at worst a crime, the individual prisoners have become symbols of what was lost and what might still be salvaged.

Hence, North Vietnam, the administration in Washington and the opposition have united in playing the prisoner-of-war issue for all it is worth to them, regardless of what suffering this means for the prisoners and the families or how it may confuse the broader questions. Meanwhile, the only sane attitude will be to rejoice when the three are sent out of their captivity—and view with extreme skepticism the collateral ploys and propaganda, from whatever source, that may accompany that act.

Trading With Moscow

Reports of new progress in trade negotiations with Russia and China sharpen the question of whether the United States should put human rights issues, such as the harsh new Soviet "education tax" on would-be emigrants to Israel, on the table, too. Senator Ribicoff, a leader in earlier congressional efforts to end tariff discrimination against Communist countries, now says that such discrimination should not be ended and other trading concessions should not be granted until the education tax is taken off. "If it is appropriate to link trade issues with political objectives," he says, "it is certainly just as appropriate to establish a linkage [with] the overriding moral issues raised here."

We find the question real and difficult. It is easy only to establish its extremes. On one side, trade plainly cannot evolve in a vacuum, either political or moral. But neither can trade be linked to attaining satisfaction on every political and moral issue. The differences in Soviet and American interests and values are so many and significant that to await satisfaction would preclude any trade at all.

In setting appropriate limits, two standards ought to be applied: a third will be applied, regardless. First, is the Soviet action a gross violation of human rights? All too many Soviet practices—tramping on cultural nationalism in Lithuania and the Ukraine, abusing writers, for instance—qualify under this standard. Second, is the offending action within the reach of remedy by the United States or private Americans or other foreign parties? Third—and this is the standard that will be applied in any event—how much effective leverage can be brought to bear?

Unquestionably, in our judgment, the new education tax constitutes a gross violation of human rights, and it is a matter on

which Kremlin decision could be affected by outside pressure. Moreover, political leverage, the thrust of it emanating from the American Jewish community, is being put on it. It is precisely because the cause is just and because there is some reason to believe the Soviets are vulnerable on it that we believe the application of political pressure to be justified in this instance.

We realize that this does not dispose of the broad issue of improving ties with a government many of whose values and ways are alien to those of most Americans. The issue did not have to be faced while Soviet-American (and Chinese-American) relations were tense and limited; it will have to be faced now. Given the overarching American interest in the conventional, political and economic benefits of détente, the case for slowing down the process for the sake of one or another human rights issue will always tend to be an uphill one to make. It would be nice if, by virtue of increased contacts with the United States or internal evolution, the Soviet Union were to "mellow." But there is little evidence on which to expect such a transformation. On the contrary, in terms of human rights, the Soviet Union has probably gone backwards over the last 10 years. Khrushchev's successors have not followed his example and loosened controls; they have tightened them.

It remains the fact that, however compelling the elements of conventional national interest, conscience and decency assert an irrefutable claim for an influence on official policy. Just how that claim will be defined and expressed will—must—be debated. But it cannot be denied. Better relations with the Soviet government do not imply and cannot require a sacrifice of American values.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The UN and Uganda

As the crisis over Uganda's persecuted Asians reaches the proportions of a full-scale racialist purge one voice is strangely mute: that of the United Nations. So far little has emerged from the palace of world brotherhood except empty platitudes. Gen. Amin's rantings can be recognized by anyone with the shadow of a conscience as those of a fanatic. When will the United Nations awake to its responsibilities? Are the Afro-Asian nations clamoring for sanctions as they rightly did against Rhodesia? Not on your life—or anybody else's. It is way past time for the United Nations to speak. If it fails to meet this challenge, it will be guilty of one of the greatest acts of hand-washing since Pontius Pilate.

—From the Sun (London).

Sino-Japanese Ties

The most surprising thing in the agreement that China and Japan are preparing to sign is the rapidity and scope of the rapprochement between the two countries which had been ingoring each other since the end of World War II. It is an accord between

Asian powers. To be sure, the will for hegemony on the continent is bound to pit the two countries against one another sooner or later. Presently, their common eagerness to push aside the non-Asian powers as well as economic necessities prompt them to agree by taking bold initiatives which the rivalry between China and Russia facilitates. Nixon dealt out the cards unexpectedly, but who can tell what will result from that new deal—especially in Asia.

—From Paris-Normandie (Rouen, France).

'No' for Denmark, Norway?

The news dispatches from Rome told of another small step taken by the "Ten" on their long road towards economic union, but the embarrassing fact is that of the four states that are supposed to join the EEC on Jan. 1, only Britain and Ireland are sure to go in. In Denmark and Norway the issue will be decided by referendum. The available evidence is that the Norwegians may very well say "no" on Sept. 24-25. That in turn could cause the Danes to do likewise on Oct. 2.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 18, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Yellow fever continues its ravages in the lower Mississippi region and some anxiety is felt. In the infected districts the railway trains have ceased running. Jackson is almost depopulated on account of the panic caused by the appearance of the disease. In the neighborhood of New Orleans, 19 well-defined cases have been noted. The towns which have not been visited by the disease are maintaining a strict quarantine.

Fifty Years Ago

September 18, 1922

PARIS—Another interesting game was staged in the American League yesterday when Philadelphia's Ed Ruppel, just returned from a short vacation and honeymoon, held the Cleveland Indians to four singles, while his teammates were harvesting eleven, for an easy 6-1 win. It was the 23rd victory of the season for Ruppel, a record of which any pitcher may be proud. It's a great season for him, even if the A's aren't going anywhere this year.

هكذا من الاجل



Soviet Jewry: 'A Justified Measure'

By Vladimir Katin

MOSCOW.—A decree has been adopted in the Soviet Union on "reimbursement by Soviet citizens taking up permanent residence abroad, of state expenses on their education." This decree has caused a preconceived attitude in some countries. What then is the meaning of this measure?

From now on, persons leaving the U.S.S.R. to take up permanent residence in capitalist countries must repay the expenditures incurred by the state in providing higher education or other higher levels of training for specialists and scientists. This measure is assessed by the Soviet public as a just and justified one directed against the drain of public money to other countries.

The point is that Soviet citizens get their higher education free, that is, at the expense of the state. Besides, students and postgraduates are paid state scholarships, which have been largely increased as of Sept. 1. In senior years, for instance, the scholarships are equated with state-fixed minimum wages and salaries. All in all, there are 811 higher educational establishments in the country, with a total student body of about five million.

Great Expense

The system of higher education in present-day conditions requires large capital investments—for the construction of institutions of learning, student hostels, libraries, laboratories, the purchase of equipment, the pay of professors and instructors. This year the Soviet state has allocated a total of 35 billion rubles, or \$42 billion, for higher and specialized secondary education. In spending these huge sums on the training of highly qualified specialists for the national economy, the Soviet state, quite understandably, expects that these specialists use the knowledge gained for the good of their country. Therefore there is nothing unnatural about the state reserving the right to demand the refunding of expenses when individual persons leave the country.

By the way, the fact that individual citizens, for a variety

of reasons, mainly on family grounds, wish to live in another country does not contradict Soviet legislation. Requests for exit to the Soviet Union, whatever their nationality, are granted. Restrictions apply principally to those with a certain military training or who by nature of their work are employed on jobs with a national security risk.

In this connection it would be the point to tell that the number of citizens of Jewish nationality wishing to leave the U.S.S.R. for Israel is very insignificant.

Thus, over the entire postwar period approximately 21,000 people have emigrated from the Soviet Union to Israel, that is, less than 1 percent of the Jewish population in the country.

The Applications

According to Soviet Ministry of the Interior figures, the following numbers of applications to leave for Israel from Jewish nationality citizens were registered by the beginning of March of this year: 285 in Moscow, 50 in Leningrad, 119 in Kiev, 124 in Moldavia. An opposite development is also in evidence—many

of the former Soviet citizens of Jewish origin, upon arriving in Israel, experience disappointment and ask to be permitted to return to the Soviet Union. I personally met and talked in Vienna with dozens of such families fleeing from Israel and asking the Soviet Embassy to help them go back to the U.S.S.R.

Obviously there is the need to take special note of the circumstance that the new arrangement for going abroad apply in absolutely the same way to all Soviet citizens without any exceptions, whatever their nationality. The new decree adopted by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet deals with Soviet citizens in general, not with some particular nationality.

It is believed in the Soviet Union that the new arrangements for citizens going abroad have been prompted by the logic of life, by the Soviet state's concern for the interests of the entire people. Not preventing private individuals from taking up permanent residence abroad, the Soviet state at the same time has no intention of acting as philanthropist toward them and to the capitalist countries where they are going.

Thus, the principal meaning of the new decree is to preserve public money and to protect the rights of those who live in the Soviet Union and want to study and work in their own country.

Incidentally, obligatory reimbursement of the educational cost in state-run higher educational establishments and the repayment of benefits received from the state, when moving to another country, has long become an international practice. These measures exist in many countries, for example, in France, Sweden and so on. This is fully in accordance with Resolution 1,343 of the 1970 UNESCO General Conference which directly addressed itself to the members of UNESCO to undertake the measures necessary to restrict the encouragement of scientists and specialists to leave their countries.

So the campaign now under way over the latest decree is nothing else than another Soviet action by pro-Zionist circles.

Vladimir Katin is political correspondent of the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow. This article is from The New York Times special features service.

Dear Mr Stans...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Dear Maurice Stans: I received your letter asking me (and probably several million others) how much I would like to contribute to the re-election of President Nixon, and what I regard as the main issue of the election.

Do I think peace is America's biggest problem? You ask. Or is it law and order? Or is there some other issue I consider to be more important?

I would like to contribute quite a lot to anybody who would just restore a little more plain speaking and fair dealing to American political life. It would be nice to have peace, not only in Viet-

nam but among ourselves at home, and law and order too, but I wonder if we can get them the way we are now going.

President Nixon wants to find the main problem, as I see it. He said the people don't trust the government. I think he is right but the problem is more serious than that. The people don't trust the Democrats either. They don't trust the press, or even the church. They don't trust the business managers or the labor union leaders, and I'm afraid they are beginning to have doubts about each other and even about themselves.

The Main Issue

This is the main issue in the election—not who wins, but what. The President can win the election without peace in Vietnam, but he cannot govern the country effectively without a lot more peace and trust at home.

Winning and governing are two quite different things. It is quite possible, and this year seems easy, to win by opposing the militant blacks, the young political extremists, the liberated women, and the people who are cheating on the welfare system, all of whom frighten a great many Americans who are troubled by the rush of change.

But to govern, after you win, it seems to me you have to deal with the poor, and the young, and the blacks, and the continuing war and killing in Vietnam. You can win by playing off the races and the generations against one another. It is easier to overwhelm the militant poor at home and in Vietnam than to persuade them, but we cannot get that "generation of peace" the President talks about by destroying Vietnam, devouring our children at home, or separating the races.

I have never seen a more professional political campaign in a presidential election than Nixon's this year, or a more unprofessional campaign than McGovern's. The Republicans, Mr. Stans, are supposed to be noblesse oblige amateurs, but you have used every trick in Jim Farley's book, and this is just the problem. In the way you are defeating McGovern, you may easily defeat the President's ability to unify and govern the nation in the next four years, for the campaign is not leading to peace, either in Vietnam or at home, not encouraging law and order, not reconciling the races and the generations, but embittering them, and piling up trouble for the future.

Cynicism, Mistrust

This is why I say plain speaking and fair dealing is the prevailing and threshold issue of the campaign. We can hardly pick up a paper these days without finding new reasons for the public cynicism and mistrust which are

likely to be Nixon's major problem in the next four years.

You, Mr. Stans, would afford to be generous with a 34-point lead for President Nixon in the polls, about your campaign contributors, but you hide them and somebody manipulates the funds from Minnesota to Mexico, to Miami, and finally to the bugging at the Watergate.

One day we have evidence of genuine wage private bombing raids on North Vietnam against the public policy of the President. The next indictments against former members of the White House staff for illegal political espionage at the Democratic Committee's headquarters, the day after that testimony about conflicts of interest on grain deals with the Russians and campaign contributions from the milk lobby after mysterious decisions about how the government raised the price of milk.

But we get no adequate explanation of all this from the President or the Department of Justice or anybody else who has the power to get the facts, and the President rejects the notion of a special board of inquiry.

Even powerful and self-righteous men like John Ehrlichman in the White House make disgraceful personal charges of bias against newspaper critics who happen to have friendly ties to McGovern, and the President, who has much to defend and the ability to defend it, leaves defenses to cabinet officers and press agents, who then hide behind "executive privilege" when they are asked by the Congress or the press to explain their charges.

Well, it is a squalid business, and it is winning, partly of course because the Democrats have been so divided and clumsy that they don't deserve to win. But somehow, day by day, we will have to get back to the main issue of regaining the confidence of the people.

I thank you, Mr. Stans, for your letter soliciting funds, but I think you should check your computer. After all, even a computer should know that a Scotsman is lighter than a Pullman window.

McGovern
Curious
On We

By Wm. F. B.

NEW YORK.—Sen. McGovern, who is the cause of many of the intel-
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Ted & Alice, as
(Galbraith) are
Govern has left.



He has brought back over 500,000 men from the war. He has ended America's ground combat role and has cut casualties by over 95%.

He has cut the rate of inflation in half. He imposed wage and price controls, and introduced tax cuts to stimulate the economy. He has initiated reform of the international monetary and trading system.

He has gone to China to talk peace with Mao Tse Tung. He has gone to Russia to talk peace with Leonid Brezhnev.

He has slowed the rising crime rate. Not stopped it, but slowed it. Our cities are quieter. Our campuses are quieter.

He has increased Social Security benefits by 51% and proposed a revenue sharing plan to relieve the awful burden of rising property taxes.

He has reached agreement with 20 countries to help stop drug traffic into the U.S. He stepped up arrests of pushers, and he is spending five times more for drug education and rehabilitation than ever before.

He has done all this. He will do much more. That's why we need President Nixon—now more than ever.

Here's how to vote for President Nixon:

Obtain an absentee ballot application from the Committee for the Re-election of the President nearest you:

PORTUGAL
Apartado 2
Estoril
Reginald L. Vaughan, Chairman

LUXEMBOURG
Bank of Boston International
11 A Boulevard Prince Henri
Luxembourg
Robert S. Perry, Chairman

FRANCE
15 Avenue Victor Hugo
75-Paris 16
Henri W. Emmet, Chairman

GERMANY
Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 3
6 Frankfurt/M.
Anthony Bernacchia, Chairman

ITALY
00010 Salone-Rome
Robert K. Lindell, Chairman

BELGIUM
Ave. de l'Espinette Centrale 32
1640 Rhode St. Genese
James W. Daykin, Chairman

NETHERLANDS
Box 2440
Utrecht
Mr. Chester C. Banks, Chairman

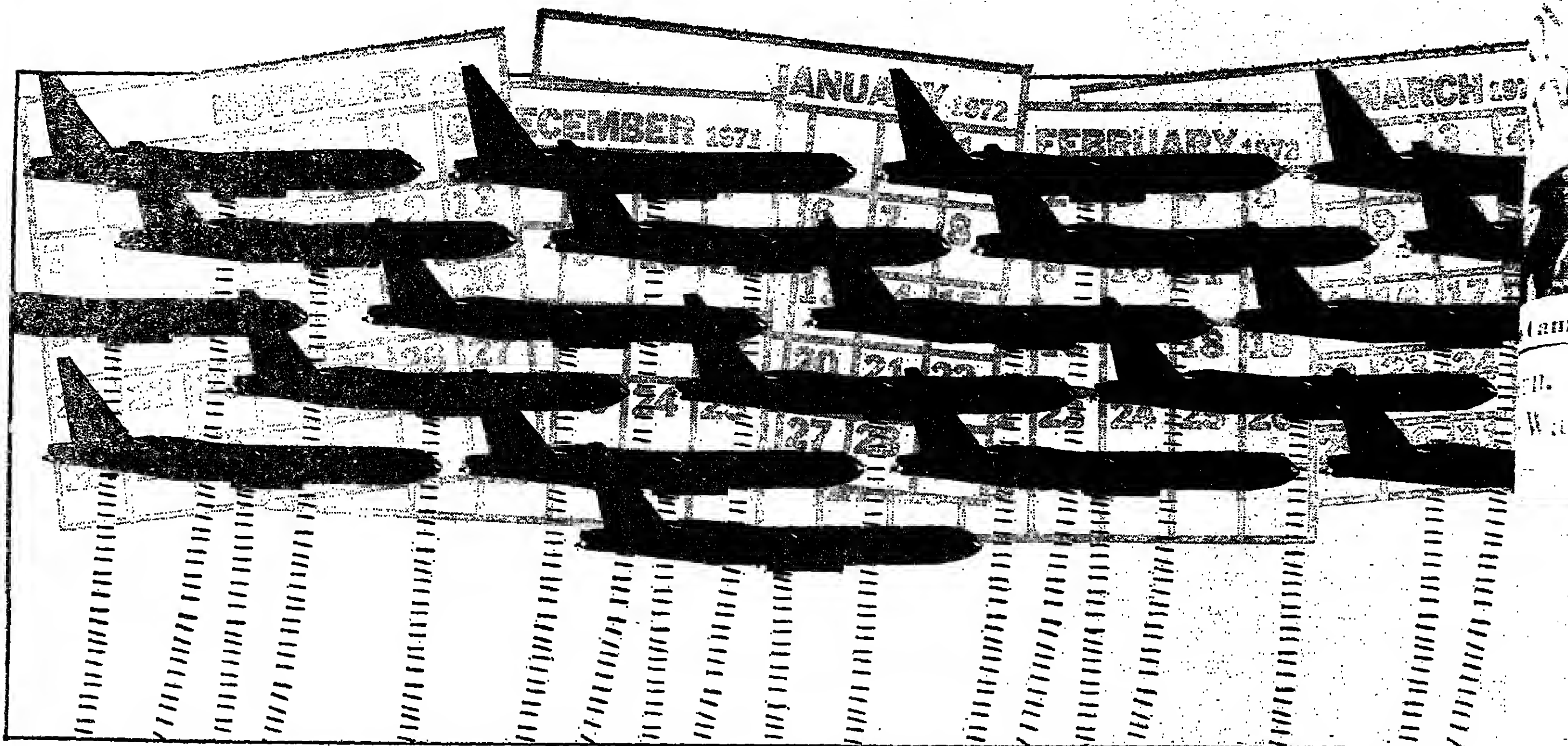
AUSTRIA
Neulinggasse 21/18
A-1030
Felix Fluss, Chairman

SPAIN
Calle Mayor, 81
Madrid 13
Robert H. Everitt, Chairman

UNITED KINGDOM
16a St. James's Street
London, S.W. 1
Warren Pearl, Chairman

President Nixon. Now more than ever.

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The Lavelle Affair

During the Day, Unauthorized Targets, And at Night, Falsifying the Reports

By Seymour H. Hersh

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The case of Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle and his private air war reached the Senate Armed Services Committee last week, with one immediate casualty—the concept that the highest-ranking military or civilian authorities have ultimate command and control over the air war in Vietnam.

Meeting in closed session, the Senators—some of them reportedly shaken by what they heard—listened to a sergeant and other members of an Air Force unit in Thailand describe how more than 200 pilots and senior officers spent their days bombing unauthorized targets in North Vietnam and their nights falsifying classified reports to cover up what they had done.

The military witnesses said that for more than six weeks early this year the falsified reports were routinely sent to higher headquarters in Washington and elsewhere to guide military planners. Another set of honest reports was sent covertly to the Air Force command structure in Southeast Asia. Whether they went elsewhere is as yet unknown to the Senate investigators.

The Senators also heard Gen. Lavelle, the Air Force commander, who was dismissed in March and demoted for allegedly ordering the raids, describe in intricate detail how he had received permission for some of the raids—in advance—from two of his superiors, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, and Adm. Thomas H. Moorer.

Adm. Moorer is the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and General Abrams is the much-praised former Vietnam commander, whose Senate confirmation as Army Chief of Staff has been held up by the hearings.

They both heatedly denied the charges. Gen. Abrams made his denials during testimony Wednesday before the committee.

The unauthorized air raids took place over a five-month period that began in early November, 1971, and ended in March, well before the current all-out bombing ordered in response to the North Vietnamese offensive by President Nixon. At the time, the official Nixon administration position was that bombing attacks on North Vietnam were only permitted as retaliation when the North Vietnamese fired on or

otherwise endangered United States reconnaissance planes. Each mission was planned in advance and carried out by as many as 16 bomb-laden jets assigned to the 432d Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Udorn Air Base. The targets included oil stockpiles, truck depots and airfields.

All of these missions, which began while the secret peace talks in Paris were still going on, were officially reported to the press by the military command in Saigon as "protective reaction"—that is, as assaults made in response to North Vietnamese activity.

Under the rules of "protective reaction" that were in effect late last year, U.S. planes could counterattack if North Vietnamese missiles or aircraft batteries opened fire or if the radars controlling these weapons "locked on" the aircraft.

Most members of the Armed Services Committee, a group that normally can be described as pro-military, made it clear in talks to newsmen last week that they were ready to vote for Gen. Abrams's confirmation as Chief of Staff—polling that may take place within a week.

"Even if he did it," said one Democratic senator, "I'm not sure I'd vote against him—because he was in the chain of command." It is precisely the working of the chain of command and the implied notion that Gen. Abrams, if he did know of the falsifications, was merely following orders—that has troubled Sen. John C. Stennis, the courtly Mississippi Democrat who is committee chairman.

Sen. Stennis and Sen. Harold E. Hughes, an Iowa Democrat who initiated the committee hearings, are known to be deeply distressed by the conflicting testimony and evidence of gross impropriety that was either covered up at high levels or perhaps equally disturbing in their eyes—undetected.

Mr. Stennis told reporters that he was not ready to cast his vote yet for Gen. Abrams. "I'll wait until the hearings are over," he said.

A censored transcript of much of the key testimony was made available by the committee late Friday. In it, Gen. Lavelle outlined two basic rationales for staging the unauthorized attacks.

He testified that the first North Vietnamese mission—on three North

Vietnamese airfields—was designed to destroy MIG jet fighters that had been harassing B-52s and other aircraft operating in Laos and South Vietnam.

Subsequent testimony by officers beneath Gen. Lavelle in the chain of command apparently demonstrated, Senate sources said, that the raids were planned to be bombing missions from inception, although they were reported as "protective reaction."

New Radars

The bulk of the unauthorized Air Force missions actually began more than two months later—on Jan. 23—after the North Vietnamese began using a sophisticated new radar system that made it difficult for United States fighter pilots to determine that enemy radars were "locking on" and preparing to fire.

Gen. Lavelle testified that both he and Gen. Abrams agreed that the activation of the new radars was enemy action that called for "protective reaction." Over the next six weeks, at least 20 missions were staged—few, if any, aimed at the radar systems themselves, a clear violation of the rules of engagement.

The raids ended on March 8, about two weeks after a 23-year-old sergeant from Udorn, Lonnie B. Franks of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, wrote a letter of complaint to Sen. Hughes that triggered the ultimate upheaval.

On his part, Gen. Abrams—the immediate superior above Gen. Lavelle—acknowledged during his testimony that he had discussed

the new radar and the bombing of North Vietnam many times with his chief Air Force deputy, but said he had no idea that the raids, which he knew about, were staged in violation of the rules of engagement.

Convincing

The four-star general, in testimony that many senators later said was very convincing, did acknowledge that he had participated in the planning for an air attack in early January on one of the new radar sites. The mission was quickly observed in Washington and termed a violation of the rules of engagement by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which is supposed to monitor all operations in Southeast Asia. Gen. Abrams testified that after the complaint, he ordered an end to such raids.

It was this kind of testimony, along with an admission from Gen. Lavelle that his superiors in Washington and Honolulu had criticized the first unauthorized raid in November—not for violating the rules, but for missing the targets—that obviously disturbed Sen. Stennis as much as the revelations about the lower-echelon cover-ups.

There will be another round of hearings this week with at least part of the emphasis on what happened below Gen. Lavelle in the chain of command. But Sen. Stennis and Hughes have made it clear that they are equally interested in determining how far up the chain of command—if at all—responsibility goes.



Gen. John Lavelle



Gen. Creighton Abrams

The Ustashi

Another Terrorist Movement Thrust Into Prominence With a Hijacking in

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE (UPI).—Yugoslavs were shocked Saturday by the actions of emigre Croatian convicts in Sweden. Privately, many of them expressed dismay that the almost forgotten Ustashi terrorist movement, was moving into prominence along with the world's other violent groups.

The immediate object of Yugoslav anger was the Swedish government, which last month permitted a large gang of convicts to escape temporarily from prison and which has failed to put a stop to the activities of Croat organizations on its soil.

The semi-official news agency Tanjug blamed the Stockholm government's "benevolent and tolerant attitude."

Shortly before the surrender of the terrorists to Spanish authorities in Madrid, the Yugoslav deputy foreign minister called in the Swedish ambassador, made clear his complete dissatisfaction with Sweden's handling of the affair and demanded that Sweden take responsibility for the return of the escaped men to Stockholm.

A rupture of diplomatic relations between neutral Sweden and nonaligned Yugoslavia was not being ruled out.

4th Major Action

After the hijacking, the Ustashi terrorist menace could no longer be dismissed as the work of a ludicrous fringe element of fanatics. It was the fourth major international act of violence in which Croat emigres have been involved in little more than a year.

Croat organizations now claim credit for the hijacking, for the blowing up of a Yugoslav DO-9 airplane in January with the loss of 10 lives and for the assassination of the Yugoslav ambassador in Stockholm last year. In July, Yugoslav authorities announced that a Croat guerrilla group had penetrated deep into the country before being "liquidated" in the course of a gun battle with police and army units that took 33 lives, including those of all 19 members of the intruding group.

The Ustashi have a long and bloody history. The term itself refers to the group founded in 1929, which later formed the nucleus for the "independent" puppet government of Croatia set up by Hitler in the last war.

Today, however, Ustashi, like "gangs" is a term embracing all the host of secret splinter organizations, in Australia, North America and Western Europe, made up of Croat emigres and exiles whose aim is to overthrow the present Yugoslav government and establish an independent Croat state.

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How the 'Ants' Manage to Keep Defying the Bombs

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Every morning, seven days a week, the White House receives over the signature of Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird a detailed report on the bombing of North Vietnam in the preceding 24 hours.

Known in the Washington intelligence community as "Lairdgrams" and marked "Top Secret—Eyes Only," these reports come with color maps on which strikes by B-52 bombers are represented by red squares and hits by fighter-bombers by red dots.

Since the United States began its massive bombings last April, these maps look as if North Vietnam was covered with a large blotchy rash. Last Sunday, for example, there were 320 strikes; on Monday, 300.

Aerial photography and pilots' reports, likewise forwarded to Washington, attest to the superb accuracy of the bombing, what with laser beam, radar, television and computer guidance available to American pilots as they roared over North Vietnam—covering the country from the demilitarized zone in the south up to the restricted belt within 25 miles of the Chinese border in the north. But in recent weeks the Nixon administration has been discover-

ing with growing discomfort and concern that the correlation between the technically perfect bombing and its real impact on Hanoi's battlefield capabilities in South Vietnam is considerably less than meets the eye on Mr. Laird's maps.

The Reports

In fact, other top-secret reports reaching the White House—from the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Air Force—provide evidence that despite the relentless bombing and depots and the mining of North Vietnamese ports, the Communists not only have been able to keep their forces in South Vietnam adequately supplied, but also have managed to send down 20,000 fresh troops just in the last six weeks—for a grand total of 100,000.

According to these reports, made available by intelligence officials last week, the best current estimate is that about 5,000 tons of supplies—including weapons, munitions, fuel and lubricants, and food—enter South Vietnam daily. These supplies support Hanoi's present military effort as well as enabling it to prepare new offensives that now are expected late this month and in

October while the diplomatic stalemate persists in Paris.

The massing of North Vietnamese troops in the rice-rich Mekong Delta region southwest of Saigon suggests to intelligence officers that the opening of a new major front in the war may be in the offing along with more heavy action in the northern provinces. Hanoi's forces in the delta region have increased 10-fold since last March in what for years had been South Vietnam's most pacified area.

The CIA and the DIA concur in the judgment that the Communists can sustain the fighting at its present rate for two more years regardless of the bombing. Conversely, the Air Force thinks that at least two more years of the air war are required to break Hanoi's military back—as, summing, of course, that the South Vietnamese Army can hold its own.

Intelligence officials emphasize that the two-year estimate is not necessarily maximal but represents the outer limit of reasonable projections possible at this time. These officials also stress that the bombing is gradually "bleeding them white."

This state of affairs has faced Washington with three basic questions:

• How do the North Vietnamese go about their build-up despite the bombing?

Intelligence specialists report that the Communists largely neutralize the bombing with their "ant tactics"—the overwhelming use of manpower to transport equipment over bombed-out stretches of railway and highway and across the rivers where bridges are gone. Troops all over seem to be marching at night, evidently invisible to aircraft overhead.

Fuel is pumped through new underground pipelines running from China to Hanoi and thence south. The systematic measurement of munitions expended by the Communists and the constant discoveries of new arms caches indicate that they are not yet seriously hurting for ordnance.

The military here, however, claim that if it were not for the bombing, supplies would be pouring into South Vietnam at twice the present volume.

President Nixon's offer of a ceasefire, subsequent elections in South Vietnam, and a total United States military withdrawal. If anything, the most recent Hanoi and Viet Cong pronouncements in Paris and elsewhere are more insistent than ever on a simultaneous political settlement, starting with the removal of South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu (to whom President Nixon is publicly committed) and the creation of a provisional coalition.

There are few illusions that the secret meetings between Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, and Le Duc Thu, the Hanoi Politburo member, will result in a diplomatic breakthrough in the foreseeable future. For now, they serve as useful diplomatic and political window-dressing for both sides.

• What can the United States do to change the situation?

There is no obvious answer here. The military acknowledges that the United States bombings have already reached their peak in terms of air capability. As seen from Washington, therefore, the outlook is for a continued contest of political will, power and military might. And more red dots and squares on the "Lairdgram" maps.

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Italy's Great Color Television War a Raging Political Issue

By Don M. Larrimore

ROME (WP)—Color vanished from Italian television screens last Monday night. It had been there for 17 days, was widely and appreciatively viewed, but it failed to conquer.

In the process, PAL and SECAM became as familiar to Italians as brands of spaghetti.

Still unresolved was the extraordinary controversy which developed the "experimental" period of color transmission in Italy during the Munich Olympic Games. Amid a swirling maze of domestic political infighting, international pressures, bureaucratic bickering and critical economic factors, no one yet could tell when, how or even if color television would be permanently introduced in Italy, the Western world's largest remaining potential market.

Before it's over, a government may fall and the electronic industry may be crippled. Italy's relations with either France or West Germany, or both, will certainly be shaken.

Viewers hoping at last to be able to see the colors of their favorite soccer team on the screen had only a vague government promise to decide "shortly" whether color TV will be permitted.

Of the 11 million television sets in Italy today, only 40,000 can receive color. Almost all of those are in homes in the far north,

where viewers tune into color programs from Switzerland and Yugoslavia beamed by transmitters of the West German PAL system. Perhaps 200 sets in the entire country receive the rival French SECAM system.

For six years it has been assumed that Italy would opt for PAL once the government got around to final approval of color on the state-subsidized RAI network, which has ample PAL equipment already installed.

But in Italy, assumptions are often as precarious as government coalitions.

Mr. Pompidou Calls

In late July, French President Georges Pompidou came to call on Premier Giulio Andreotti. Their private meeting in Lucina, near Pisa, touched off a storm of rumors, charges and denials centering on SECAM.

The official communiqué did not mention any decision on color television, but it said was a secret French diplomatic memorandum prepared for the Lucca meeting which offered Rome tempting economic and political concessions in exchange for adoption of SECAM.

These were said to include removal of all planned French restrictions on imports of Italian wines, support for a Common Market regional development fund which would greatly benefit Italy, concessions on various Italian agricultural exports, and establishment in Rome of a "Mediterranean electronic research center."

"Bribery," shouted the critics. Then Ugo La Malfa announced that he would withdraw his Republican party's support of the 10-week-old government if color television were introduced. Sur-

The Extraordinary Controversy Between SECAM and PAL Systems

That he had bowed to Mr. Pompidou's persuasion, pressure or worse, Mr. Andreotti issued a statement saying, "For the sake of correctness, during one day and a half of conversations, this [color TV] subject was touched upon for very few minutes and without any kind of insistence or pressure."

That failed to damp down the uproar. The largest Catholic weekly in Italy, *Famiglia Cristiana*, obtained and printed what it said was a secret French diplomatic memorandum prepared for the Lucca meeting which offered Rome tempting economic and political concessions in exchange for adoption of SECAM.

Next came a broadside from within Mr. Andreotti's coalition: Former President Giuseppe Saragat, whose Social Democrats are the second largest partner in the government, declared that the "true mother" of the Lucca summit was color television, and he branded SECAM a "typical product of the French-Soviet policy with Gaullist inspiration."

Pullout Threat

Later Social Democratic party chief Mario Tanassi warned bluntly that his party would pull out of the government if the "temporary experiment" was in fact the prelude to introduction of SECAM.

PAL has been adopted by 22 countries, SECAM by 14. Every Common Market member except France and Luxembourg has taken the German system, while the French have sold theirs to Monaco, some Arab nations and Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union has adopted an improved version of SECAM.

Among countries still uncommitted are Libya, Tunisia, Greece, Turkey and Spain, as well as several Latin American nations believed to be awaiting Italy's decision—if only in consideration of future exchange of TV programs.

With heat rising steadily as the Olympics neared completion, Mr. Andreotti resorted to the time-tested device of stalling. A cabinet meeting decided that the "experimental" color casts—which were transmitted throughout with no noticeable hitch—would definitely be discontinued with the final Munich ceremony Monday night, and that after further "technical" studies and a parliamentary debate, the choice between PAL and SECAM would be made "in connection with the economic programming" of the nation. That last phrase was familiar from previous governmental promises since 1966.

Monday night the estimated 3,000 Italians who had bought color sets for the Olympics found they could receive only black and white. Their anger was more than shared by manufacturers and retailers, long committed to and counting on PAL.

The National Association of Electrical Industries ran ads in newspapers declaring that if SECAM were adopted, the jobs of 7,000 workers would be jeopardized.

Labor unions rallied against color TV, arguing that it could not reverse the slumps in the domestic appliance industry since the high retail price of about \$850 would mean only about 100,000 color sets sold annually against 1.5 million black and white receivers.

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The Campaign

McGovern, Kennedy: Other Way Around?

By James M. Naughton

NEW YORK (NYT)—Sen. Ed-ward J. Kennedy squeezed the last of the McGovern campaign out of his forehead, and out the final syllables shouted introduction of President of the United States George McGovern—cheers washed away his memory of what he had seen.

Sen. Kennedy shook the smiling Democratic nominee, took a seat behind him, and started to applaud languidly. McGovern spoke of the same in Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, any; Sen. Kennedy aroused crowds with the flow-ery and Rostinian accent absent of his late brother-in-law, following lower in the calm and tone of the Great

all the signs had the McGovern on them. The from South Dakota re-rounder and more sustain-able, but by the time Sen. y neared the end of his stint as a traveling lion to Sen. McGovern tuesday there was still no to the question the pre-candidate posed in Pitt-

always nice to be in- by Ted Kennedy," Sen. rn said, "but I'm never en I get up whether that e is for his introduction he fact that I'm ready to

Either Way

take it," he added, way." words in the Middle West t were the largest yet for :Govern's post-convention n. His strategists spoke y of their gratitude that ator from Massachusetts one aide put it "injected tement into the cam- But some of them aged uncertainty about Sen. Kennedy might not as happy if there were nent Democrat in the use in 1978.

oking forward to '78 and ing for the reelection of :Govern," Sen. Kennedy news conference Thurs- noon. in an interview aboard :Govern's chartered jet, nedy spoke as though he that, despite the opinion king Sen. McGovern 34 e points behind Pres- on, the Democratic chal- as got a real shot at it." same, he did not appear d of the opportunities d open up to him if the victory. Mr. Nixon's e have predicted should :McGovern's candidacy, e affection for him that apparent in Sen. Mc- audiences. headline in the Philadel- ly News Thursday morn- orted, perhaps extrava- 10,000 turn out to cheer d George).

snators joked about Sen.

Kennedy's "Charisma" in public, responding to teenage squeals and bursts of applause. The 40-year-old Kennedy said that "it just goes to show you what it is to have a famous brother-in-law."

—Sen. McGovern's running mate, Sargent Shriver. Sen. McGovern recalled Wednesday night in Philadelphia that a woman in Pittsburgh earlier that day had "nearly knocked me down, grab- bed Sen. Kennedy's hand and said, 'Oh, Senator, we just can't wait until 1978.'"

Did he think many in the crowds—estimated as large as 40,000 in Chicago and 8,000 or more in every other city on the tour—had come to see him rather than Sen. McGovern?

"Oh, well—I think I think he's—uh—got tremendous strength and commitment by a lot of people," Sen. Kennedy replied, somewhat vaguely. "I think it's very special to him. I think it's a result of a lot of different factors and I think it's, you know, really well deserved."

Later, commenting on the head- line in the Philadelphia news- paper, Sen. Kennedy said that it was, in his view, Sen. McGovern who "really turns them on" at the rallies.

"I've been around enough at rallies," Sen. Kennedy said, "to know that this is his crowd. They're glad to see me because I'm there for him. It's his group, it's his constituency."

It is also Sen. McGovern whose name is shouted regularly by the audiences who waited for the rallies to begin. The two candidates were making their way through a crowd on Philadelphia's Broad Street when four teenagers perched on a window ledge of a bank building yelled out, "Hey, Sena- tor, Hey, George!" The candidate gave them a wave of his arm and they shrieked.

Sen. Kennedy normally deferred to the candidate, walking a few paces behind Sen. McGovern and holding up his hands to try to quiet the crowds when they greeted him.

What if Sen. McGovern should lose? "I'm realistic enough to know that the day after this election people are going to be looking forward four years and beyond," Sen. Kennedy answered.

But he said as well that "a lot of the real exhilaration of cam- paigning has gone out of it for me. I like to do well, but I'm constantly seeing people in those crowds who have an association with the family."

When he stood to speak, his hands trembling slightly as he held index cards containing his prepared remarks, Sen. Kennedy seemed a carbon copy of the late president John F. Kennedy or Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

He reminded each audience that John Kennedy had addressed a similar rally 12 years earlier in their city and "you gave him your hearts and you gave him your support. John F. Kennedy came from behind to win in 1960," he shouted, "and George Mc- Govern will come from behind to win in 1972."

Minutes later, his introduction over, he would sit and listen to Sen. McGovern say: "Well, now, how do you follow that act?"

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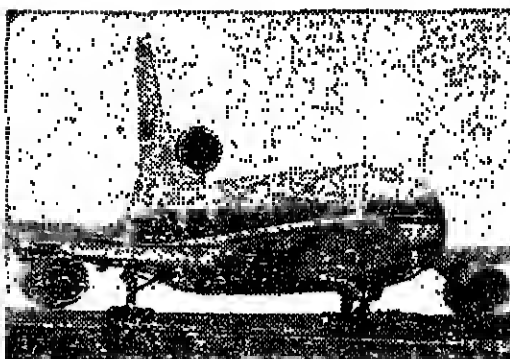
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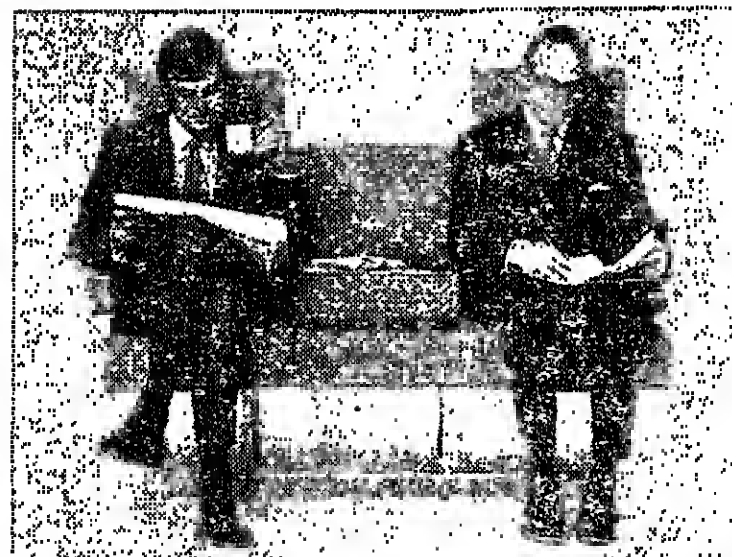
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New carry-on luggage compartments. On many of our short business flights in America we have introduced new luggage compartments. So you can bring even a full-size suitcase right on board with you.



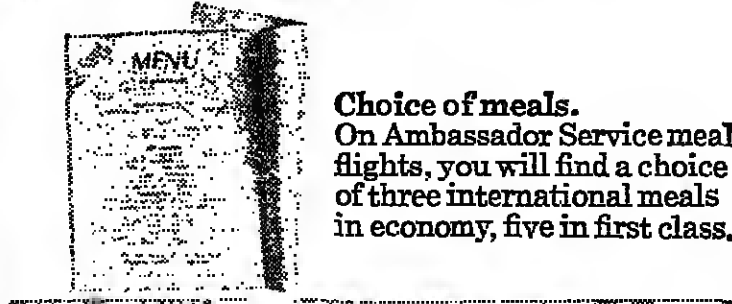
Choice of movies. You will find a choice of two movies on every movie flight across the United States and across the Atlantic. (A nominal charge is made for movies.)



Twin seats. On 707 Ambassador Service flights you will find the twin seat in economy, and now we have also put them in our 727's for short business flights. If the plane's not full, our twin seat can be three across, two across or even a couch.



Flight Wing One, New York. TWA was the first airline to build its own terminal in New York with customs and immigration facilities to handle today's giant jets. It's the nearest terminal to the International Arrivals Building. And it's exclusive to TWA passengers.



Choice of meals. On Ambassador Service meal flights, you will find a choice of three international meals in economy, five in first class.

Containerized baggage. On Ambassador Service flights across the United States, or across the Atlantic, we guarantee you closed containerized baggage.

TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE AND AMBASSADOR EXPRESS. THE MOST COMFORTABLE FLEET OF PLANES IN THE WORLD.

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ady Hamilton
RESTAURANT-TEA ROOM
15 (view of the Triangle Arc)
larcou - Telephone 720.20.40
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MINIMUM PER PERSON
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DINNER-DANCE AT 6.30 p.m.
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By Alan Truscott

"IF I WASH MY HANDS, CAN I PLAY ON THE WHITE KEYS TOO?"

PLAY ON THE WHITE KEYS TOO?

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